water	anama e
Help Logout Interrupt	
Main Menu Search Form Posting Counts Show 8 Numbers Edit 8 Numbers Preferences	Cases
Search Results -	
Terms	Documents
((430/302)!.CCLS.) and (eras\$ or reus\$) same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database JPO Abstracts Database EPO Abstracts Database Derwent World Patents Index IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins Search: Refine Search Clear	
Search History	

DATE: Monday, July 14, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case



Set Name side by side		Hit Count	Set Name result set
$DB=U_{c}$	SPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
<u>L17</u>	((430/302)!.CCLS.) and (eras\$ or reus\$) same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	11 and (eras\$ or reus\$) same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	11 and eras\$ same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L13 or l12	5	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	18 and 17	1	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	111 and 110	4	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	('5698360' '6087066' '5700619' '6451505')[PN]	4	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 not 17	26	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l6 and ((430/302)!.CCLS.)	31	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	('6309792')[PN]	1	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and 11	17	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	(phosphoric near2 acid or phosphate near2 salt) same aqueous same (clean\$ or refresh\$ or eras\$ or hydrophiliz\$)	930	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (refresh\$ or clean\$ or eras\$)	90	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	11 and 13	152	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(phosphoric near2 acid or phosphate near2 salt) same aqueous	19605	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(101/478 OR 101/425).CCLS.	895	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((101/453 101/454 101/455 101/456 101/457 101/458 101/459 101/460 101/461 101/462 101/463.1 101/464 101/465 101/466 101/467)!.CCLS.)	2258	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

7/14/03 12:24 PM

Generate Collection

Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 5 of 5 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6451505 B1

L14: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Sep 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6451505 B1

TITLE: Imageable element and method of preparation thereof

US Patent No. (1):

6451505

Brief Summary Text (75):

For the preparation of printing plates, the imageable composition is applied, preferably by coating techniques, onto a suitable support such as a metal, polymeric film, ceramic, or polymeric-coated paper using conventional procedures and equipment. Suitable metals include aluminum, zinc or steel, but preferably, the metal is aluminum. A most preferred support is an electrochemically grained and sulfuric acid anodized aluminum sheet that has been further treated with an acrylamide-vinylphosphonic acid copolymer according to the teaching in U.S. Pat. No. 5,368,974 (incorporated herein by reference). Such elements are generally known as lithographic printing plates, but other useful elements include printed circuit boards. Typically, an aluminum substrate is first grained by brushing in dry condition, by brushing with an abrasive suspension, or by electrochemical brushing, for example in a hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The grained plates, which optionally have been subjected to an anodic oxidation in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a hydrophilizing treatment, preferably in aqueous solutions of polyvinyl phosphonic acid or phosphoric acid. Such substrate pretreatments are well known to those of skill in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (2): 430/302

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments

KWMC | Drawn Desc | Image |

2. Document ID: US 6309792 B1

L14: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Oct 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6309792 B1

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: IR-sensitive composition and use thereof for the preparation of printing plate precursors

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 6309792

Brief Summary Text (139):

For the manufacture of offset printing plate precursors, conventional carriers can be used; the use of an aluminum carrier is especially preferred. When an aluminum carrier is used it is preferred that it is first roughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with an abrasive suspension or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid

electrolyte; the roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a hydrophilizing after treatment, preferably in an <a href="https://www.aqueens.com/aqueens.com/aqueens.com/aqueens/co

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (1): 101/456

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2): 101/463.1

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments

MAIC Diam Desc Image

3. Document ID: US 6087066 A

L14: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Jul 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6087066 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Polyvinyl acetals having imido groups and use thereof in photosensitive compositions

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1):

Brief Summary Text (49):

For the preparation of planographic printing plates, aluminum as the carrier is first grained by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in a hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The grained plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to hydrophilizing aftertreatment, preferably in aqueous solutions of polyvinyl phosphoric acid, sodium silicate or phosphoric acid. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4): 430/302

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments

EMIC Draw Desc Image

4. Document ID: US 5700619 A

L14: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 23, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5700619 A

TITLE: Acetal polymers and use thereof in photosensitive compositions and lithographic printing plates

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 5700619

Brief Summary Text (69):

For the preparation of planographic printing plates aluminum as the carrier is first roughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then

subjected to a <u>hydrophilizing aftertreatment</u>, preferably in an <u>aqueous solution</u> of polyvinyl phosphonic acid, sodium silicate or <u>phosphoric acid</u>. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4): 430/302

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification	Date Reference Sequences Attachments	FAMIC Draw Desc Image
5. Document ID: US 56983	60 A	
L14: Entry 5 of 5	File: USPT	Dec 16, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5698360 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Sulfonamido substituted acetal polymers and use thereof in photo-sensitive compositions and lithographic printing plates

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 5698360

Brief Summary Text (49):

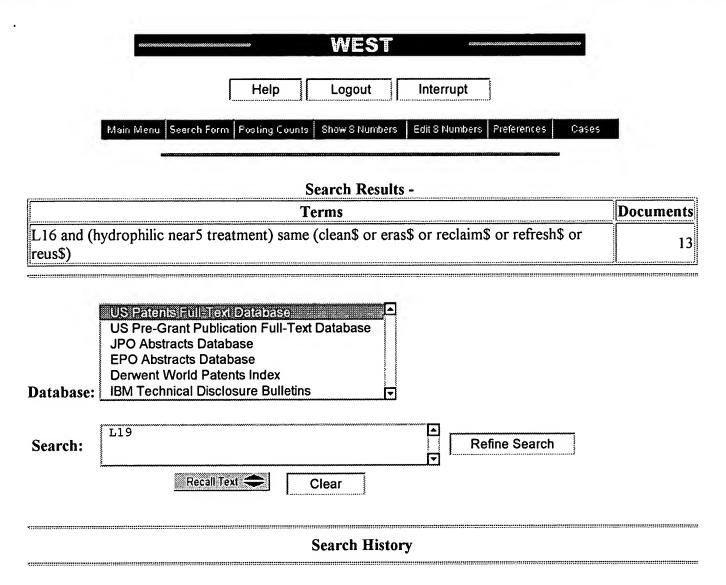
For the preparation of planographic printing plates aluminum as the carrier is first toughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a hydrophilizing aftertreatment, preferably in an aqueous solution of polyvinyl phosphonic acid, sodium silicate or phosphoric acid. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4): 430/302

Generate Collection Print Terms Documents	Full Title Citation Front Review Clas	sitication Date Reference Sequence	s Attachments	EMMC Draw Desc Image
\r		Generate Collection	Print	
				::

Display Format:	KWIC	Change Format

Previous Page Next Page



DATE: Monday, July 14, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name		Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=U	SPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
<u>L19</u>	L16 and (hydrophilic near5 treatment) same (clean\$ or eras\$ or reclaim\$ or refresh\$ or reus\$)	13	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L16 and hydrophiliz\$ same (clean\$ or eras\$ or reclaim\$ or refresh\$ or reus\$)	3	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L16 and hydrophiliz\$	160	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	((430/302)!.CCLS.)	1601	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	l4 and (reclaim\$)	6	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	ll and (eras\$ or clean\$) same (hydrophiliz\$ or hydrophilic near3 treatment)	27	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	12 and (eras\$ or clean\$) same (hydrophiliz\$ or hydrophilic near3 treatment)	5	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	12 and hydrophiliz\$	16	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	12 and hydrophilic near3 treatment	2	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) same hydrophilic near3 treatment	11	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) and hydrophilic near3 treatment	50	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) and hydrophilic near3 treat\$	96	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L5 and (clean\$ same hydrophiliz\$)	5	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and hydrophiliz\$	16	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (eras\$ or reus\$ near2 substrate)	101	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	12 or 11	2273	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	12 or 11L2	296	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	((101/478)!.CCLS.)	57	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((101/453 101/454 101/455 101/456 101/457 101/458 101/459 101/460 101/461 101/462 101/463.1 101/464 101/465 101/466 101/467)!.CCLS.)	2258	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

7/14/03 1:24 PM